

## The Weekly News

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
By the Weekly News Publishing Co.  
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Office, 23rd Street, Randle Highlands

ELIAS AUGER  
Proprietor and Manager

Advertising Rates given upon  
Application

ADVERTISERS in The Weekly News are the best business men in the community. Their announcements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Entered as second-class matter, October 30, 1905, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## OUTGROWN

Again the News has outgrown its old dress and we have been compelled to purchase a new one.

It is surprising to our many friends the rapid growth which our paper has undergone in such a short while. We have a circulation of more than three (3) times the number issued a month ago.

Our advertisers are all men and women of sound business ability who are quick to see a good thing and patronize it. One of our small advertisers received directly from his ad. \$75 worth of trade during the last month and others have done nearly as well.

It is surprising that more do not see the great value which a weekly paper has for the advertiser, and if it were not true that habits early formed could not be changed, we might not understand.

But let us look at the advantages. In the first place, people are not going to hunt for ads; if they are not easily seen they will not be read. Our pages are especially adapted to the advertiser.

Again, our paper is Washington's home paper. It is placed with care in the homes of Washington's buyers, and not simply read on the street car and crammed into the waste basket upon arrival at the office.

Our paper also charges so reasonably for its advertisements, and no one in business need be barred out.

We haven't the name yet, but we have already given our customers the game.

We aim to work in conjunction with every citizen in Washington for the betterment of the city.

Have other papers done that?

We believe this sheet fills a long-felt want in the hearts of the people of the District, as it gives to them a medium of expression without charge, and gladly. The citizens Associations are asked to cooperate with us in bringing things to pass.

## HANDCUFFS STAYED ON

(The Superior Telegraph.)

Most men fail to appreciate how much they owe to their surroundings. This is just as true of actual surroundings as it is of the adjuncts of that mimic world, the stage. A certain vaudeville performer is in trouble in a Connecticut town. As a public entertainer he has played many parts on the alluring boards, his specialty being an act in which he releases himself from handcuffs and straightjackets in a manner that leaves the audience in a maze of admiring wonder. No matter how securely the iron cuffs are fastened upon his wrists he cracks them apart, or springs them open, or merely slips his supple hands from their confining pressure. People brought their own handcuffs and tried them on this gifted entertainer, but no brand of cuffs ancient or improved could long restrain him.

The other day he was alleged to be connected in an embarrassing way with the disappearance of certain negotiable securities from a safe, and when the police took him in charge they slipped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, no doubt supposing he would immediately hand them back to them with his best footlight bow. Did he do so? No, he didn't. Why he couldn't get those handcuffs off even after they were unlocked for him. The thing which had seemed so easy for the professor

on the gilded and gaily lighted stage proved an impossibility in the dreary and dingy station house. If the surroundings did not bring about this fiasco, what did?

## Whom Taft Has Not Satisfied

(Providence Journal)

Under ordinary conditions Mr. Taft might expect a renomination in 1912. It has come to be the usual thing for a President to receive an endorsement of this substantial character at the end of his first term of office. But the present Executive is unquestionably, at this period of his career, a disappointment to large numbers of the voters who put him in the presidential chair. The rhetorical statement of the Massachusetts Republican platform that everybody is satisfied with all his official acts is simple fold-out. Not only in the West has he failed to impress himself upon the public as the man for a great emergency; in the East it is seriously felt that at the first important trial of strength he lamentably yielded to the senior senator from Rhode Island. "You have the constitutional right to bring in whatsoever sort of tariff bill you wish; but of course you understand that if it fails to measure up to the party's campaign promises I shall veto it," the country would have applauded him; for it would have recognized in him the stuff of which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Roosevelt were made; and such a sturdy resistance to injustice and greed would have done more for tariff reform in the end than all this smiling and complaisant practice of compromise.

That he was sincere in his belief that he was acting for the best interests of the country is beyond doubt; but the Middle West, which is anxious for tariff reform, feels that he did not "make good" on this vital occasion; and thousands of Republicans in this part of the United States are regretfully of the same mind.

## WOMAN'S DRESS IMMORAL?

Juvenile Protector Says it Causes Downfall of Many Girls (Chicago Record-Herald)

Reform of women's dress in the interest of morals was advocated by Harry A. Smoot, general superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association, in his report presented before three hundred women at the annual meeting of the association yesterday. Declaring that prevailing styles accentuated sex, and were responsible for the downfall of many young girls and boys, Mr. Smoot recommended that the association use its influence with the sources of fashions, as well as with the girls themselves, to introduce more modest styles.

"One walking up and down our streets cannot help but be impressed with a belief that the extreme styles in dress which the young girls are prone to wear must surely be contributing causes to delinquency," said Mr. Smoot. "Frequently every article of dress is so designed and so arranged as to accentuate the wearer's sex."

"The fad of dressing extremely has become so prevalent that one has only to observe to find the eyes of men and boys following these girls down the street. This is a cause of delinquency among boys. Further, a more serious cause is the fact that most girls are conscious of the attention of the men and boys, and probably have their own ideas as to the thoughts and impulses of the morbidly curious."

"The desire to dress extremely is fundamental to this problem. I would suggest that if in any way the Juvenile Protective Association could approach the dress and style organizations in an effort to secure styles eliminating the elements of dress which tend only to accentuate sex, and which perhaps are not necessary to the artistic effect, great service would be done to young girls in our large cities. Many temptations and dangers would be removed thereby."

A little ad in The Weekly News will bring big results.

## FOOTBALL RULES WILL BE CHANGED

Daily College Paper Editorially Expresses the General Sentiment at Princeton (The Morning Telegraph)

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Daily Princetonian, the official organ of college sentiment here, expressed today editorially the first opinion from Princeton on the question of changing the football rules as a result of the large number of victims during the last season throughout the country. Inasmuch as none of the Graduate Advisory Board at Princeton or any of the men prominent in football have discussed openly the football rules the Princetonian's views have awakened considerable interest.

The editorial says: "Football has always claimed its victims. It has ever been a strenuous tussle in which the law of the survival of the fittest has held true. No alterations in the rules which are apt to be made will materially lessen the number of accidents but it is the opinion of many that opening up the game will prevent so many serious ones as occurred this season. This is the first and most important reason why the open games seems best."

"The second is because it is much more interesting to the spectators. The theory that the game is played for the enjoyment of the players has long been exploded. The athletic prestige of the institution is what the men really work so hard for a thing which may be won as creditably in one kind of game as another provided all teams play the same kind of game; and so it may be won as well in an open contest as in the old, and be a delight to the spectators at the same time. Because it is less dangerous to players and more interesting to watchers, it is hoped that the open game will be made a certainty."

"Until the present rules are materially changed the old style of mass plays will continue to hold the field. But how to change them—there is the problem which is by no means an easy one. Care must be exercised not to let the play degenerate into a mere kicking contest, such as would be the result of making the required distance for first down fifteen yards or more instead of ten yards, unless some of the restrictions imposed on the forward pass and the outside kick are removed."

"Shifting the play five yards outside of center when the ball is between 25-yard lines, as suggested, will mean merely the shifting of the line to meet it. There are many advantages in placing three, or even four backfield men in a line parallel to the line of scrimmage, as was proven by this year's Princeton Freshman team; it seems a good idea, offering a variety of play at once bewildering and effective."

"Good officials are at present a rarity, and to require one of them to be a physician would be to add another item to an already over-burdened list of qualifications. Finally, some more effective rule might be passed to restrict coaching from the sidelines, either by requiring the coaches to stay off the field, or by imposing a severe penalty upon the team so aided."

## Ever "Green"

A traveling salesman died very suddenly in Kalamazoo. His relatives telegraphed the florist to make a wreath; the ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, "Rest in Peace" on both sides, and if there is room, "We Shall Meet in Heaven."

The florist was out of town and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, and bore the inscription: "Rest in Peace on Both Sides, and if there is Room, We Shall Meet in Heaven."—Exchange.

## How Unkind of Him

"I understand that she is separated from her husband?" "Oh, tell me about it. What did she do?" "Nothing. He died."

## ENOUGH ALCOHOL IN POUND OF CANDY TO INTOXICATE, HE SAYS

U. S. Food Inspector Tells How Government Stops Adulteration

## PREVENTS IMPORTATION

Under Present Law All Ingredients Must be Named on Label

That the United States pure food and drug act, which went into effect three years ago, has proved wonderfully efficient in preventing the adulteration of imported foodstuffs and articles of interstate commerce was the statement made yesterday by Clement S. Brinton, chief of the Philadelphia Food Inspection Laboratory.

In a lecture delivered before students of the Medico-Chirurgical College at 17th and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Mr. Brinton told the story of the pursuit of the adulterators, and gave in detail a surprising list of articles which had been ingeniously doctored.

According to his statement, hardly any article of food had escaped adulteration of some kind. Under the operation of the act, it was a simple matter to deal with imported products. Once it had been determined that an article of food was adulterated, the producer could be required to label the article in such a manner as to show that it had been adulterated. In certain instances the enforcement of the law in this regard had the final result of stopping importation altogether.

Mr. Brinton declared that the importation of adulterated articles of food is growing less every day, and, with the co-operation of food and drug manufacturers, he expects soon to see the day when adulterated articles of food will be an unusual exception.

## Alcohol in Candies.

Interesting cases of substitution of chemicals and inferior materials for the original goods were shown, and the methods of enforcing the law were explained. Most of the violations of the pure food act that were discussed were in imported articles, such as wines, candies, macaroni and pepper, which articles were returned to Europe as soon as the adulteration or substitution was discovered. Mr. Brinton told of expensive candies imported in large quantities and said:

"Each piece of the candy contained a few drops of alcohol, and a pound of the stuff contained enough liquor to make a person intoxicated. The importation of these candies was immediately prohibited, unless the manufacturers would consent to state that they contained liquor."

"The same ruling applied to maraschino cherries, which were imported from France, and which were colored with coal-tar dye. Pepper imported from Italy was coated with a mixture of sand and lamp black, and sold in this country by first-class grocers as 'high-grade' spices."

"Even the common, every-day cheese was not free from substitution. Cheese supposed to be made from rich cream was shown on examination in the government laboratory, to be made from partially skimmed milk. In this instance the manufacturer was notified that he would have to say on the label, 'Made from partially skimmed milk,' or his cheese would not be admitted. After being detected in placing this notice on the package in minute letters, and being told to give it more prominence, the importation ceased entirely."

When showing a sample of honey made almost entirely from glucose and sugar, and imported by a high-class grocer from France, Mr. Brinton said: "Why, you can buy better honey right here at your door in Jenkintown, and honey that is as good as can be obtained anywhere in the world."

Samples of mustard, heavily adulterated with flour and cayenne pepper were shown by Mr. Brinton, who went on to say:

"Even such articles of food as rice are not free from adulteration, but, due to the efficient pure food law, the housekeeper can

tell for herself whether the rice she buys is 'doped' or not because the package will always be labeled 'Rice coated with glucose; wash before using.' Sometimes rice is soaked in vegetable oil supposedly to prevent it from rotting but really to give it a higher gloss thereby raising its price.

Many of the adulterated food articles came from Italy even more than from other European countries. Besides cheese and pepper, the macaroni was found to be doctored. Its rich yellow color was not from eggs, but from coal tar dye and saffron.

"It was also found that many expensive wines were impure. A well-known brandy imported from Greece, was found, on examination in the laboratory, to have been made by soaking raisins in water, distilling the product, coloring it with a forbidden coal tar dye and adding sugar and alcohol."

"Now these articles are not allowed in this country unless their label states exactly how they are adulterated, and as this hurts the sale, they are practically driven out of the country. Another instance of adulteration was an imported sarsaparilla, which was found to be preserved with salicylic acid. This was immediately returned."

## SOME FIRST CAUSES FOR MATRIMONY

(Philadelphia Bulletin)

## I Married Him Because:

He said I was the only girl he had ever loved.

I didn't want Beatrice to get him.

I was tired of living at home. I thought he understood women. I thought I understood men.

He didn't know what I was aiming at until it was too late.

I wanted to reform him.

My people forbade me to.

He had ten thousand a year.

I thought he'd be easy to manage.

He was the first man that proposed to me.

He read Kipling's poems so beautifully.

He looked so romantic.

I was thirty-four.

He said he had never smoked nor drank.

His coat always set so well in the back.

His step suited mine so well in dancing.

He had a red touring car.

He always sent me the kind of flowers that I liked.

My younger sister was going to be married.

I was bored and didn't know what to do with myself.

Well, I often ask myself why I did it.

## I Married Her Because:

I had three cocktails one night before I called on her.

I boarded with her mother.

Her father was the head of the firm.

I sat out a dance with her in the moonlight, where we could hear the music.

She told me she knew how to cook.

She didn't ask me to explain the game when we went to see baseball.

Her mother always fed me when I went to her home.

I loved her.

I didn't see her mother before we were married.

She had five thousand a year.

I proposed to her one night on the river.

She didn't talk silly rot about art and music.

She was such a jolly good sort.

I wanted to settle down.

I wanted to settle up.

A fellow can't help himself with that kind of a girl.

I thought she understood men.

I thought I understood her.

She was beautiful.

Kate jilted me.

Well, hang it all, I really don't know why I did it.

## Consideration

"You say you once had a home?"

"Dat's what I had," answered Plodding Pete.

"Why didn't you do something to make your folks comfortable and happy?"

"I did. I left."—Washington Star.

## BREVITY THE IDEAL IN ADVERTISING, HE SAYS

Bert M. Moses, Head of National Association, Addresses the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia, the Other Night.

"The survival of the fittest word"—that is what successful modern advertising has come to mean," declared Bert M. Moses, president of the Advertiser's Association of America, in an informal chat before the members of the Poor Richard Club at luncheon yesterday.

"Brevity should be ever the ideal of all advertising, combined with the faculty of making each word mean as much as can possibly be packed into it. Unless the prolixity of modern advertising can be halted, the value of proclaiming wares through the medium of the newspapers will be lamentably diminished."

"The other day I took up a New York Sunday newspaper and simply counted all the want ads. The process occupied two hours. And remember, I didn't read or note the contents of the ads at all. Now what can be the real value of such methods? The result is only bewilderment."

"With the brief and succinct ad cleverness in its arrangement and the choice of words or pictures are, of course, an essential factor. And yet there have been some palpably stupid advertisements that have caught the popular fancy to an amazing degree. There is a good deal of luck in winning the public's attention by means of advertising."

"I feel, in a sense, abashed in thus offering my ideas on this subject to Philadelphians. In this city there is probably more known of the art of advertising than anywhere else in the United States. Here were the true pioneers—John Wanamaker and John T. Powers. Statues for their achievements in this field might well adorn the City Hall tower."

Nearly all of the active members of the club were present.

## WHAT TO DO.

Pointers on First Aid to Every body on All Occasions. (Harper's Weekly)

When a man rushes into your office hurriedly and says:

"By jingo, Dawson, I hate to speak of it, but I need five hundred dollars like the very dickens today!"

Answer: "What a singular coincidence, Binks, I do, too!"

When the lovely young maiden at the sea side to whom you have been paying court all summer shakes her head and says violently and says:

"No, Mr. Blithers, I cannot imagine any circumstances under which I could be induced to marry you."

Answer: "Thanks, Miss Jones, this is a great relief. I was afraid you had misconstrued my attentions and, of course, desired to live up to my implied obligations."

When you run face to face with your tailor upon the street and he turns a cold, beady eye upon you and says:

"Excuse me, Mr. Bump, but what have you to say about my little bill?"

Answer: "I don't think I have met your little Bill, Mr. Snippeton. Indeed, I didn't know you had any children at all."

While he is recovering from this, jump into a taxi and proceed to break the speed laws.

## A SUPERFLUOUS INQUIRY

"Where have you been all this fall, uncle?"

"I been down de bay oyster-in," answered the colored man. "What kind of luck did you have?"

"Look yere, boss! When a man tell you he been oysterin' tain' no use askin' 'im what kin' o' luck did we have. Oysterin' is bad luck to staht wif."

A college professor says the young people of the country are suffering from "supernormal knowledge." That talk would be more fitting for the commencement season next June.

## PRINTING

When in need of Printing of any kind, apply to the Weekly News Office.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.

RANDLE HIGHLANDS, D. C.

## BURROWS The Druggist

Now at 15th and Penna. Ave. S. E.

Prescriptions And Drugs... FAMILY MEDICINES THE NEW PRESCRIPTION CORNER

This Coupon is good for TEN EXTRA S. & H. STAMPS on a 50 cents purchase or more Weekly News BURROWS the Druggist Coupon 15th and Pa. Ave. S. E.

## Waiting Room News Stand

For the sale of

Sandwiches, Soft Drinks Cigars and Tobacco

17th Street and Penna. Avenue, S. E.

\$1,300,000.00

Annual Salaries of Our Graduates 25th Year

Thorough instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Letter Writing, Spelling, Commercial Law, Civil Service, Day and evening sessions. Fall term now open. New illustrated catalogue sent on request. Call, telephone or write. This better to call. Telephone Lincoln 38.

## Wood's Commercial School

311 East Capitol Street

## FURNITURE

## The Baltimore Store

Full Line of Fine Furniture, &c.

25 to 33 per cent cheaper than down town stores. Call and be convinced. Felt Mattresses a Specialty.

334 Penna. Ave. S. E.

N. DUNBRACCO, Jr., Prop.

A Good Place to Eat is at

## RADY'S CAFE,

And Dairy Lunch Room

For Ladies and Gentlemen

A. J. BRADY, Prop.

717 14th ST. N. W. 604 PA. AVE.

607 B STREET, N. W.

## PIANO TUNING \$1.50

20 Years Experience

Church Organ Work a Specialty

James R. Durity,

305 12th Street S. E.

## Columbian Iron

Works

EMIL SCHMID, Prop.

Twining City, Washington, D. C.

Phone Lincoln 1913

Manufacturers of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Work of all Descriptions.

## G. Howard Dunnington

COAL, WOOD, FEED

1310 11th Street, S. E.

Lincoln 1283

13th and Pa. Ave., S. E.

Lincoln 2617

W. A. Egg, Stove and Nut,

\$6.75 Ton

R. A. Stove, \$7.25 Ton

Pea, \$4.80 Ton.

WHEN IN DOUBT CALL AT

## MUSHAKE'S

THE PLACE TO BUY

B. E. S. SUPPLIES

Agent for Singer Machines

All Makes of Sewing Machines Repaired

Needles for all makes

39 Nichols Avenue

ANACOSTIA, D. C.

## SCHOOL FOR ILLUSTRATING

Illustrating and Cartooning

Our method of instruction based on 20 years' experience. We can teach you. Terms moderate. Call or write for particulars. "P." Washington School of Illustrating.